Fisheries and Oceans Canada | Pêches et Océans Canada

Approved by Anne Lamar, SADM

Docket #: 2019-009-00127
Security Classification: SECRET

SCENARIO NOTE FOR THE ASSOCIATE DEPUTY MINISTER

DEPUTY MINISTER'S COMMITTEE ON CLIMATE CHANGE, ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT

Date and Location of Meeting

The next meeting of the Deputy Minister (DM) Policy Committee on Climate Change, Energy and Environment (CCEE) will take place on February 27, 2019, from 3:30PM – 5:30PM, at 200 Sacré-Coeur Boulevard, Gatineau, Boardroom 236, 2nd Floor. The agenda (attached at Tab 1) notes that Sir Robert Watson (biography attached at Tab 2), Chair of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), will provide a presentation. The co-chairs will then lead a discussion on the theme of Conserving Nature (deck attached at Tab 3). The meeting will conclude with a brief follow-up on the Energy Vision previously discussed at the January 25 meeting.

Attendees

Stephen Lucas (DM, Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC)) and Christyne Tremblay (DM, Natural Resources Canada (NRCan)) will co-chair the meeting.

Stakeholder Objective

s.21(1)(a)
s.21(1)(b)

- Sir Robert Watson is expected to speak to biodiversity and ecosystem services, and how environmental science can inform national policy. Following the guest speaker, much of the discussion will focus on the Conserving Nature theme and diagnostique, recent policy decisions and investments related to biodiversity, [redacted] The Energy Vision item is expected to follow-up on proposed policy directions.

Departmental Objective

- Your overall objective is to consider the information presented and to explore with other meeting participants the opportunities, challenges, and policy implications for the Government of Canada, as well as for the Department and its stakeholders.

Key Points to Register

- [redacted] The Department welcomes further discussion on scope and how a whole-of-government approach can be advanced.

- **Decision on post-2020 targets:** International discussions on a post- 2020 biodiversity targets

will require careful consideration, especially given international calls to protect 30% by 2030. DFO's contributions to the current targets and to any post-2020 targets will need to be effectively managed [redacted] to achieve broad environmental, economic, social, and cultural objectives.

s.21(1)(a)
s.21(1)(b)

[redacted]

Background

- DFO is the lead for 2020 Biodiversity Goals and Targets for Canada on: marine conservation targets; aquaculture; and, sustainable fisheries (Targets 1, 8 and 9). The Department also contributes to targets led by ECCC, including: species at risk; climate change and adaptation; and, invasive alien species (Targets 2, 5, 11). Additional details are outlined in Tab 4.

- DFO is initiating MSP processes in five marine areas in collaboration with other federal departments, provinces, territories, Indigenous peoples, and other stakeholders. The MSP process will bring together the relevant authorities to better coordinate how we manage marine spaces to achieve ecological, economic, social, and cultural objectives.

Follow Up (For Deputy Minister's use only)

Fisheries and Oceans Canada
Correspondence Routing Slip

Fiche d'acheminement de correspondance
Pêches et Océans Canada

SECRET
GCCMS #: 2019-009-00127

To:
Pour: Kevin Stringer

Date:

Object: **DEPUTY MINISTER'S COMMITTEE ON CLIMATE CHANGE, ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT**
Objet:

From /
De: Paul Gillis, Director General, Strategic Policy Directorate

Via: Anne Lamar, Senior Assistant Deputy Minister, Strategic Policy Sector

Additional approvals:
Autre(s) approbation(s):

Philippe Morel, Assistant Deputy Minister, Aquatic Ecosystems

☐	Material for the Minister Documents pour le Ministre	☐	Your Signature Votre signature	X	Information

Remarks:
Remarques: This briefing note was developed in consultation with the following regions/sectors:

- Aquatic Ecosystems (AE)

Drafting Officer/
Rédacteur: Michael LeBlanc (613-991-1915) / Rob Pascal / JD

2020 Biodiversity Goals and Targets for Canada

Targets led by DFO:

- **Canada Target 1:** By 2020, at least 17 percent of terrestrial areas and inland water, and 10 percent of coastal and marine areas, are conserved through networks of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures.
    - **Marine Conservation Targets:** The Government has met its interim target of 5% protection of coastal and marine areas, with approximately 7.9% currently protected, and DFO is committed to working with ECCC and PCA to achieve the 10% target by 2020.
- **Canada Target 8:** By 2020, all aquaculture in Canada is managed under a science-based regime that promotes the sustainable use of aquatic resources (including marine, freshwater and land-based) in ways that conserve biodiversity.
    - **Aquaculture:** DFO is currently on track to meet its 2020 biodiversity aquaculture targets, and is establishing a science-based regime that supports sustainable aquaculture management.
- **Canada Target 9:** By 2020, all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem-based approaches.
    - **Sustainable Fisheries:** DFO is implementing Sustainable Fisheries Framework (SFF) policies, which support precautionary and ecosystem-based approaches. Additionally, Bill C-68 amendments to the *Fisheries Act* restore lost protections and incorporate modern safeguards for fish and their ecosystems, strengthen the long-term protection of biodiversity, and increase focus on habitat restoration and rebuilding fish stocks.

Targets contributed to by DFO (ECCC-led):

- **Canada Target 2:** By 2020, species that are secure remain secure, and populations of species at 241 risk listed under federal law exhibit trends that are consistent with recovery strategies and 242 management plans.
- **Canada Target 5:** By 2020, the ability of Canadian ecological systems to adapt to climate 394 change is better understood, and priority adaptation measures are underway.
- **Canada Target 11:** By 2020, pathways of invasive alien species introductions are identified, and risk-based intervention or management plans are in place for priority pathways and species.

DM Committee on Climate Change, Energy and Environment (CCEE) / Comité des sous-ministres chargés des changements climatiques, de l'énergie et de l'environnement

Wednesday, February 27 2019, 3:30 p.m. to 5:30 p.m.
200 Sacré-Coeur Boulevard, Gatineau, Boardroom 236, 2nd Floor
Mercredi le 27 février 2019, 3h30 à 5h30
200 Boulevard Sacré-Coeur Boulevard, Gatineau, Salle 236, 2e étage,

Item/ Point	Topic/Sujet	Time / Durée	Presenter/ Présentateur
1	**Introduction**	(5 mins)	Co-Chairs / Coprésidents
2	**Guest Speaker:** Sir Robert Watson, Chair *Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)* **Conférencier Invité:** Sir Rober Watson, Président *La plateforme sciences-politiques intergouvernementales sur la diversité biologique et les services écosystémiques (IPBES)*	(45 mins)	Sir Robert Watson
3	**Conserving Nature / Conservation de la nature** • Diagnostique / Diagnostique • Recent Investments / Investissements récents • [redacted]	(60 mins)	Co-Chairs / Coprésidents
4	**Follow up on Energy Vision discussion (Jan 25)**	(5 mins)	(NRcan)
5	**Closing Remarks / Mot de la fin**	(5 mins)	Co-Chairs / Coprésidents

s.21(1)(a)
s.21(1)(b)

BIOGRAPHY

ROBERT WATSON

University of East Anglia
Tyndall Centre - Strategic Director

Professor Sir Robert T. Watson FRS is Chair of the Intergovernmental Panel on Biodiversity Ecosystem Services (IPBES). Watson is one of the most influential environmental scientists worldwide, contributing to multiple assessments of sciences to inform international and national policies and actions.

Among key positions held, Watson was former Chief Scientist at the UK Department of Food, Environment, and Rural Affairs; former Chief Scientist and Director for Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development at the World Bank; and Associate Director for Environment in the Office of Science and Technology Policy in the Executive Office of the President in the White House; and Director of the Science Division and Chief Scientist for the Office of Mission to Planet Earth at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

Watson Chaired and co-Chaired a number of influential scientific assessments, including: Chair of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC); co-Chair of IPCC Working Group II; co-Chair of UNEP's Global Biodiversity Assessment; co-Chair of the International Assessment of Agricultural Science & Technology for Development; Board of Directors of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment; and multiple International Scientific Assessment of Stratospheric Ozone.

Watson has received many national and international awards and prizes for his contributions to science, including the Asahi Glass Blue Planet Prize and the UN Champion of the World for Science and Innovation.

Role at Council
Director of Strategic Development

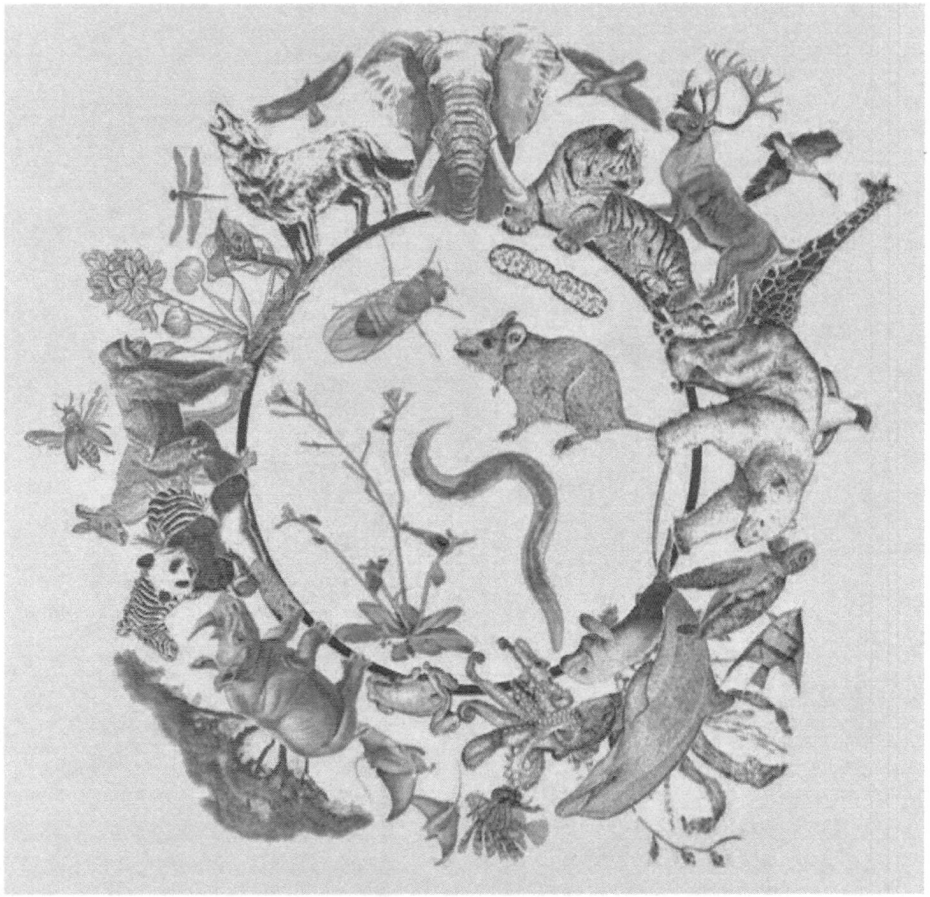
Research Interests
Watson is an atmospheric chemist by formation. His research interests include biodiversity and ecosystem services, agriculture, climate change, and ozone.

Key publications:

Watson, R.T., N. Nakicenovic, E. Rosenthal, J. Goldemberg, L. Srivastava, K. Jiang, D. Messner, K. Anderson, D. Orge-Vorsatz, L. Verchot, et al. (2014). Tackling the Challenge of Climate Change: A near-term actionable mitigation agenda. Report commissioned by the Republic of Nauru, Chair of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS).

Canada

Nature



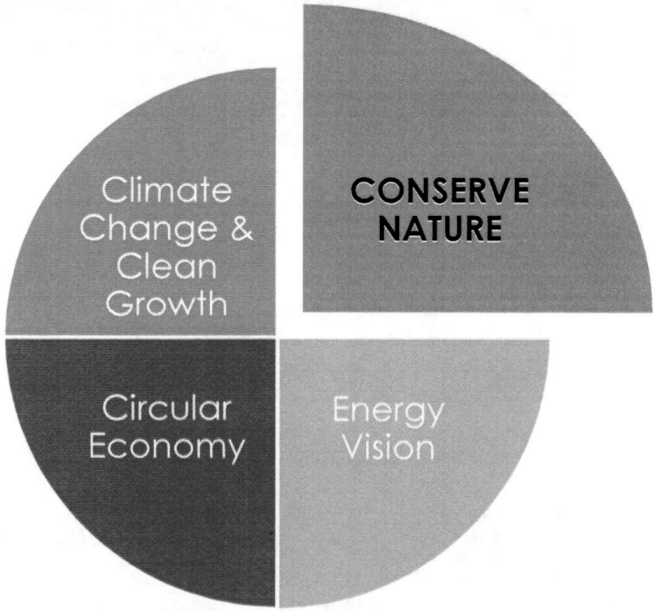
Deputy Ministers' Committee on Climate Change, Energy & Environment

Date of Meeting: February 27, 2018

Canada

Nature is interwoven with all of CCEE's discussions

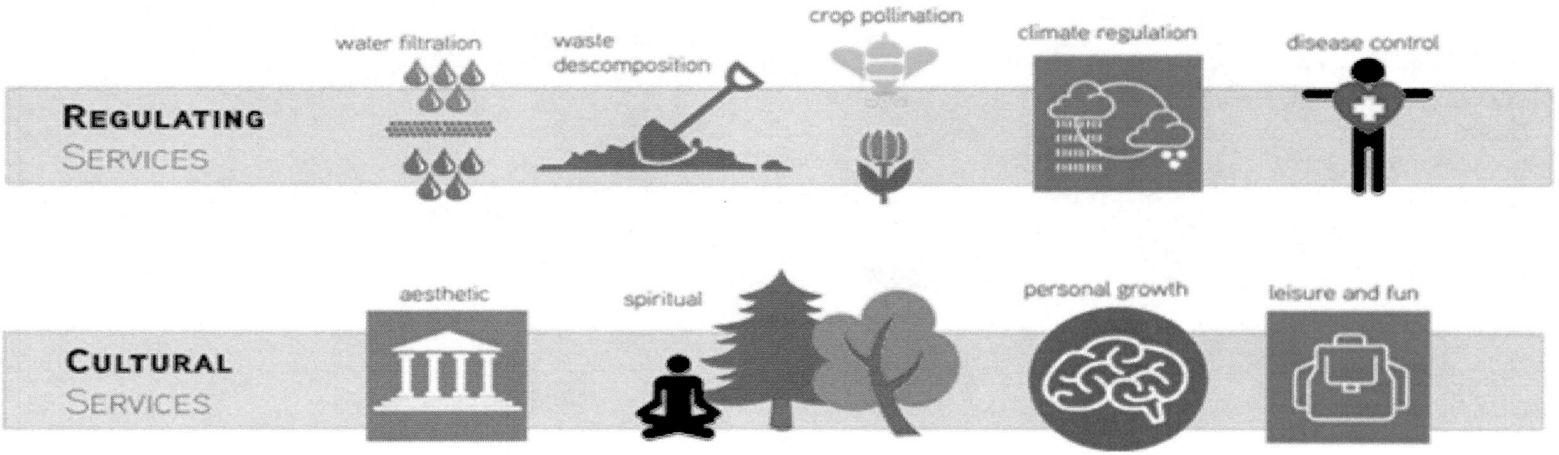
- Healthy ecosystem services play an important role in climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- Transition to cleaner energy has varying effects on biodiversity that must be considered.
- Circular economy can help to reduce impacts on biodiversity, which in turn helps to address climate change.



- The nature theme presents an opportunity to advance initiatives that enable wins across all of the MTP themes.
- Nature is key to Indigenous reconciliation, recognition of rights, and cultural and spiritual values.

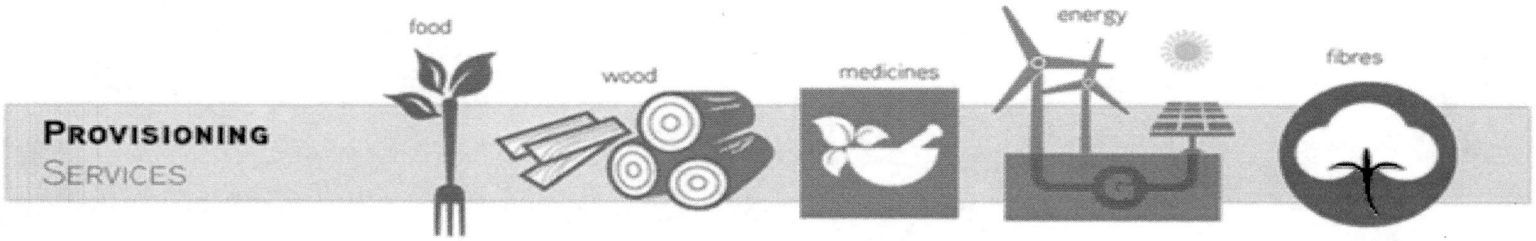
Nature is critical to social well-being . . .

- Human **health** and biodiversity are intricately linked as humans depend upon the integrity of the ecosystems to survive.
- Around the world nature contributes to **cultural and spiritual** well being - in Canada, nature is an important part of our self-identity and history
- Loss of biodiversity threatens nature's '**invisible hand**' – those valuable services that lie outside our current market and/or wealth accounting system:



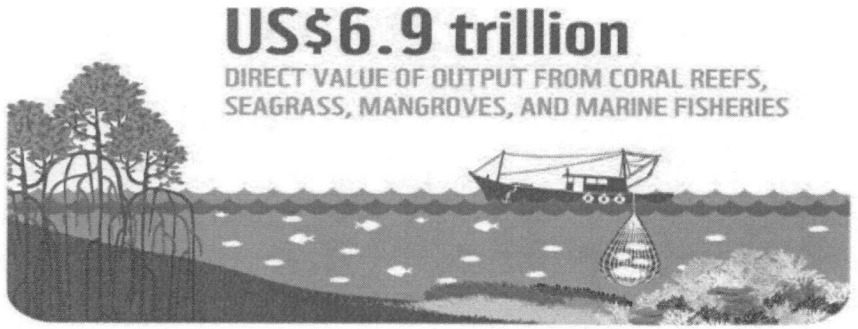
...and underpins economic activity

- Biodiversity loss puts Canada's nature-based **commodities** at risk (e.g., fish, wood, food and medicines) – estimated to exceed $365 billion dollars annually.
- Approximately 12.2% of Canada's GDP is directly dependent on agriculture, forestry and ocean sectors alone (ecotourism and indirect benefits not included).
- Typically viewed as "**free**" inputs to economic sectors, nature's services are often prohibitively expensive or impossible to replace.



FOR EXAMPLE:

- More than 3 billion people depend on **marine** and **coastal biodiversity** for their livelihoods.
- Sustainable, **bio-economy** approaches to conservation are critical to many Indigenous Peoples.



However, a global biodiversity crisis is unfolding . . .

"Earth has **lost half** of its **wildlife** in the past 40 years".

World Wildlife Fund 2018

"Biodiversity crisis is **worse** than **climate change**, experts say".

Intergovernmental Platform for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

- Species extinction and the degradation of ecosystems are proceeding rapidly and the pace is **accelerating**.
- The world is losing species at a rate that is 100 to **1000 times faster** than the natural extinction rate.

"Earth's sixth **mass extinction** event under way, scientists warn".

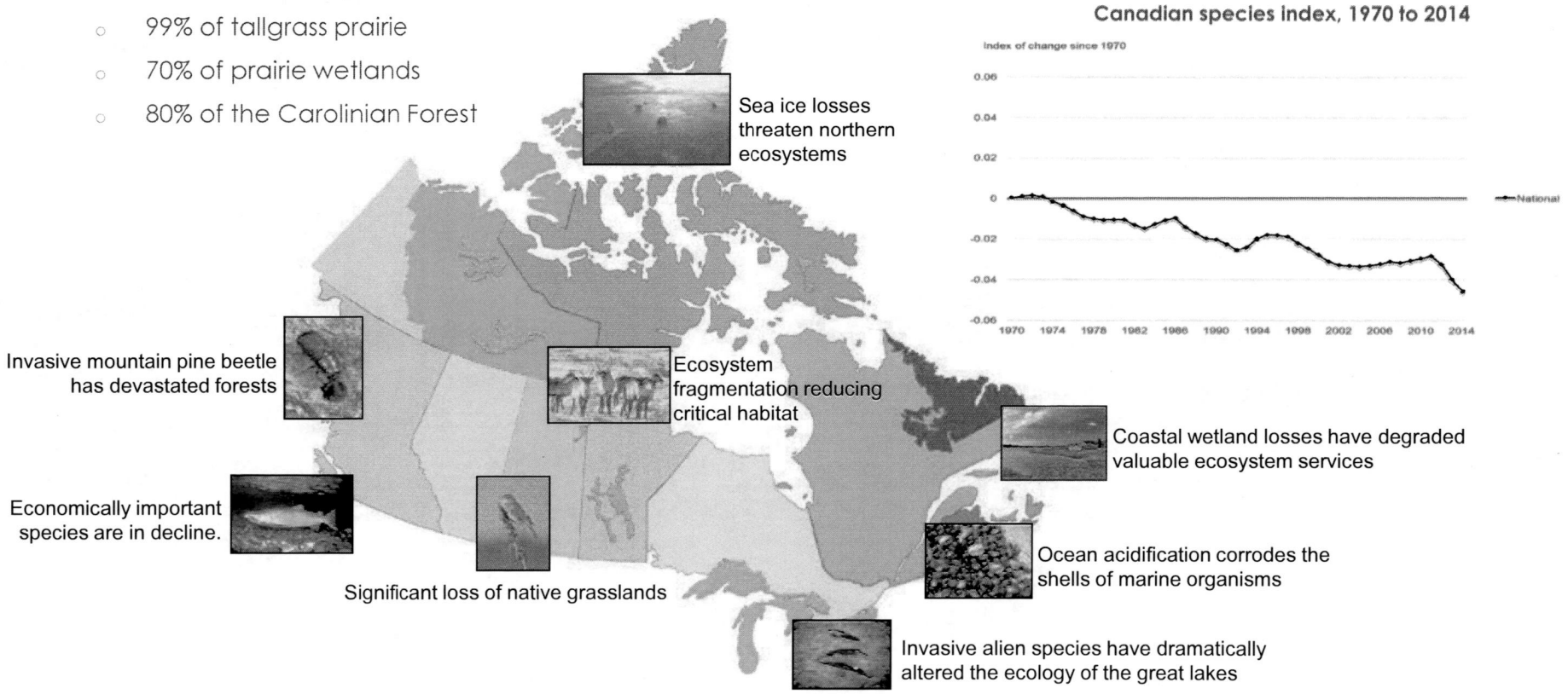
Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences

"Massive insect decline could have '**catastrophic**' environmental impact".

Journal Biological Conservation 2019

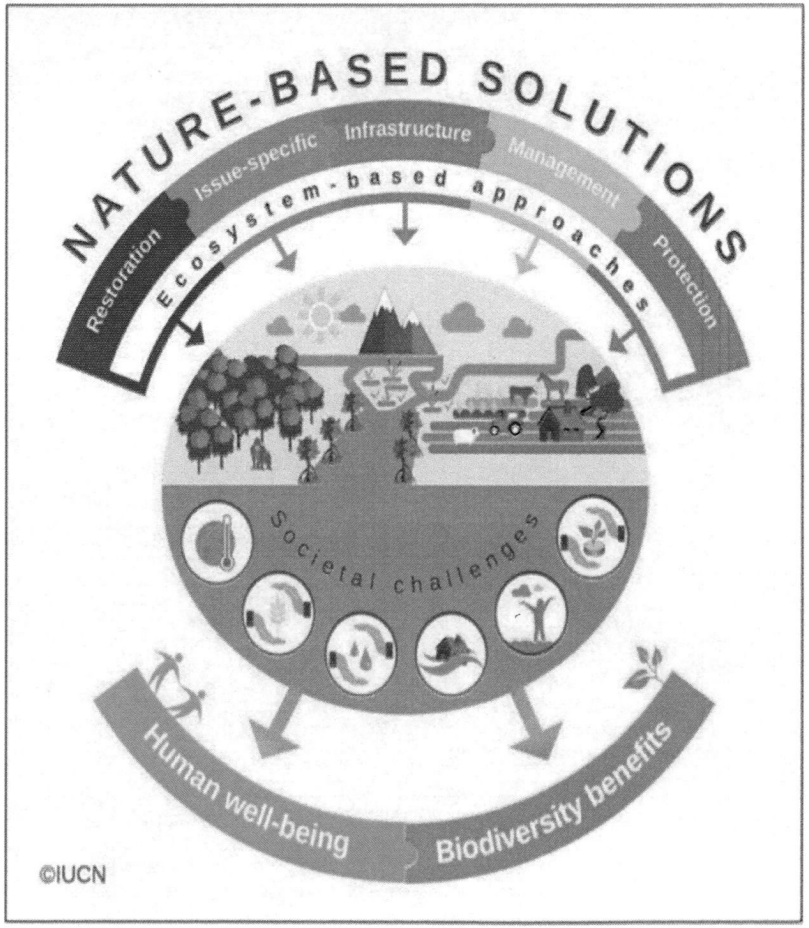
Biodiversity is declining in Canada…

- Between 1970 and 2014, Canada's **vertebrate populations have, on average, declined by about 10%**
- Canada has over **500 species** that are listed under federal law as **"at risk"**
- **Canada has already lost:**
  - 99% of tallgrass prairie
  - 70% of prairie wetlands
  - 80% of the Carolinian Forest



Biodiversity is closely linked to **climate change**

- Effectively mitigating and adapting to **climate change** relies heavily on nature:
  - **Climate-smart agriculture** and agroforestry practices such as maintaining/restoring wetlands and riparian areas, and precision irrigation and fertilizer applications, can help farmers better withstand extreme conditions, adapt to climate risks and reduce pressure on nature;
  - Canada's advanced **forest management** practices enable natural forests to store more carbon while maintaining wood production over the long term.



It's also linked to **freshwater** and **marine**

- '**Blue carbon**' is stored or sequestered in the soil or biomass of coastal wetlands such as saltmarshes, seagrass meadows and mangrove forests. These can **store up to four times more carbon** than terrestrial forests per unit area.
- Freshwater ecosystems provide water for food and energy production, they purify drinking water, provide medicines, and play an important role in flood and erosion control.
- Marine fish and invertebrates are among the last sources of wild food on the planet, providing over 2.6 billion people with at least 20% of their average per capita protein intake.
- Well-managed wetlands (including our lakes, ponds and rivers) offer a range of benefits to society and can help to mitigate against the effects of **extreme weather events**. These extreme events are expected to become more frequent due to climate change.

"The more species—or diversity—you have in a system, the more that diversity buffers you from variation in the environment, just like a diverse stock portfolio buffers you from variance in the economy."

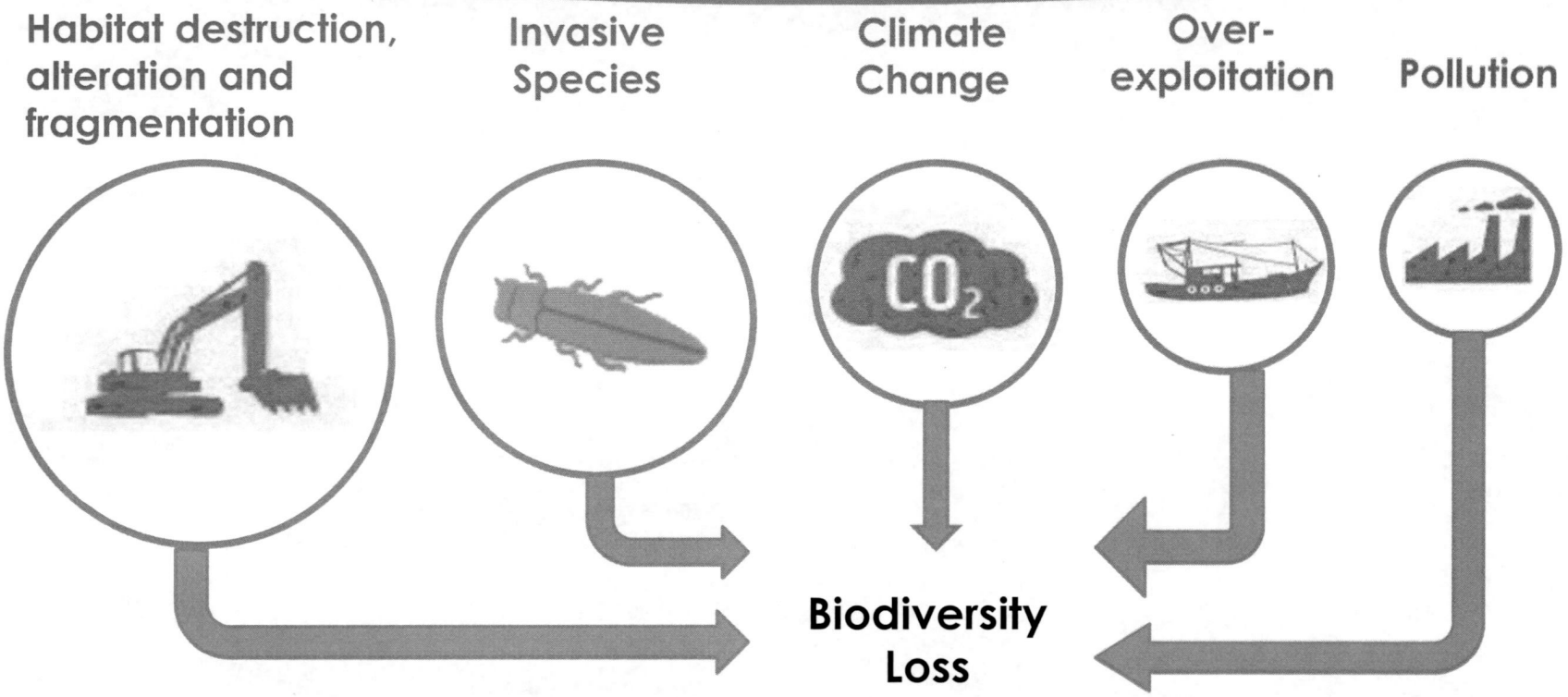
Smithsonian

And the world looks to Canada as a steward of nature

- Canada has a large stock of the world's critical resources, and a responsibility to manage it appropriately:
  - 25% of the world's boreal forest ("lungs" of the planet);
  - 25% of the world's wetlands;
  - 20% of the world's freshwater resources;
  - Longest coastline in the world.

- As a Party to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity, Canada has made commitments to the conservation and sustainable use of global biodiversity

Why are we losing biodiversity?



- The leading cause of biodiversity loss in Canada and around the World is the loss of habitat due to human development including agriculture, urban and resource development expansion.

Biodiversity loss presents difficult policy challenges about the information we need . . .

> "Land cannot be considered separately from the air, wind, water and **complex biodiversity** that make up a natural system."

Indigenous Circle of Expert's Report 2018

- Decisions about resource development and habitat protection often require **difficult choices** or **trade-offs**
  - e.g. often measurable short term local "income" gain vs. unquantified longer term more diffuse "wealth" benefits
  - Efforts and innovations required to adapt and adjust to biodiversity loss, e.g., food security
- The **science and data** required to make informed decisions are often not available or transparently accessible
- Further, **species extinction is permanent**, with relatively unknown consequences – we have limited understanding of tipping points or planetary boundaries

...And the ways we make decisions

- Decisions need to be made with an clear understanding of **cumulative effects**
  - Increasingly require **more information** and **more sophisticated analyses** about multiple pressures and overlapping values:

s.14
s.21(1)(a)
s.21(1)(b)

    - E.g., East – Understanding the benefits and costs of oil & gas development versus benefits and costs of protecting marine ecosystems, species and the critical services they provide.
    - E.g., West – Southern Resident Killer Whale: the efficacy of management interventions relies on a clear understanding of the complex interactions and cumulative effects of noise, food supply, tourism, pollution, changing age demographics and gender ratios in the whale population.
    - E.g., North – potential immediate economic benefit of mineral exploration versus potential longer-term economic and health costs to air-, water, and soil-quality.
  - Current initiatives like **marine spatial planning** and **regional assessments** will help to provide the needed information, but more work will be needed to enable the types of analyses required
- **Limited federal authority** over land-, water- and species-use means limited scope for direct federal action

Recent policy and investment decisions are important steps forward

(more information in Annex, beginning on slide 32)

- The **Nature Legacy**, advances new approaches to protection of species at risk through establishment of priorities and enhanced partnerships with other governments and stakeholders - an investment of $1.3 billion over 5 years includes a $500 million Nature Fund to incentivize partners to invest in protected areas and biodiversity conservation.
- In 2016, the Government of Canada committed to reach its domestic and international **marine conservation targets** of protecting 5 percent of Canada's marine and coastal areas by 2017 and 10 percent by 2020.
- The **Oceans Protection Plan** will support work to preserve and restore marine ecosystems; build stronger Indigenous partnerships in oceans management and improve the science base for decision making, e.g. on oil spills, underwater noise with an investment of $1.5 billion.
- **Bill C68,** expands the scope of the fish and fish habitat prohibitions under the Fisheries Act, provides an ability to establish ecologically significant areas and the creation of habitat banks, as well as requirements to consider impacts on Aboriginal and Treaty rights, and to consider Indigenous knowledge in decision making.
- **Bill C69**, Impact Assessment Act (and regional and strategic assessments) will more effectively consider cumulative impacts and improve accessibility to science -- $1 billion over 5 years will support the undertaking of more comprehensive impact assessments.

And are enabling new transformative approaches. . .

Prioritizing Action: efforts are being focused on priority species, places, and sectors where there is the best chance of conservation success.

Place-Based, Ecosystem-Based and Regional Approaches: enable us to better reflect the complex, 'cumulative' impacts on ecosystems, while working to achieve positive and social and economic outcomes from land use and resource development activities.

Stewardship-First: encourages conservation action by a wider variety of partners through using the most appropriate tools – regulatory intervention as a last resort.

Indigenous Co-Leadership: opportunities for Indigenous peoples to exercise greater responsibility in on-the-ground stewardship of their traditional lands, waters, and ice are being recognized and advanced

For example...

Regional Assessments
Under Bill C-69, the Minister would have authority to establish a committee or authorize the Agency to conduct Regional Assessments – a key tool in better understanding the cumulative impacts of projects on a region by better understanding valued ecosystem components, and the broader development pressures in the region.

Indigenous Protected and Conserved Areas
In October 2018 the Minister of ECC signed an establishment agreement with the Decho First Nations to establish the Edéhzhíe Indigenous Protected Area, contributing over 14,000 km2 to the conservation of Canada's nature.

Pages 22 to / à 25

are withheld pursuant to sections

sont retenues en vertu des articles

21(1)(b), 21(1)(a)

of the Access to Information Act

de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information

Pages 26 to / à 27

are withheld pursuant to sections

sont retenues en vertu des articles

21(1)(b), 14, 21(1)(a)

of the Access to Information Act

de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information

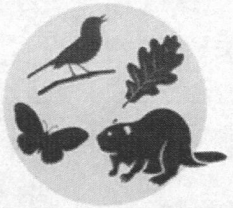
Key questions for discussion

- Is this the right breadth and depth of diagnostique?
- Is this the right set of issues to further explore in developing policy options for transition?

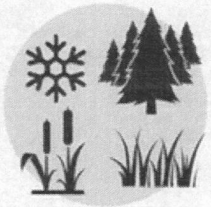
ANNEX: Additional Background

What is Biodiversity?

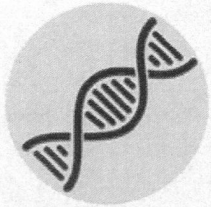
Biodiversity, or "biological diversity", is the variety of life on Earth. It includes all living things and the ways they interact with each other and their environment.



Species Diversity
refers to all of the different types of species found in a certain habitat, ecosystem or region



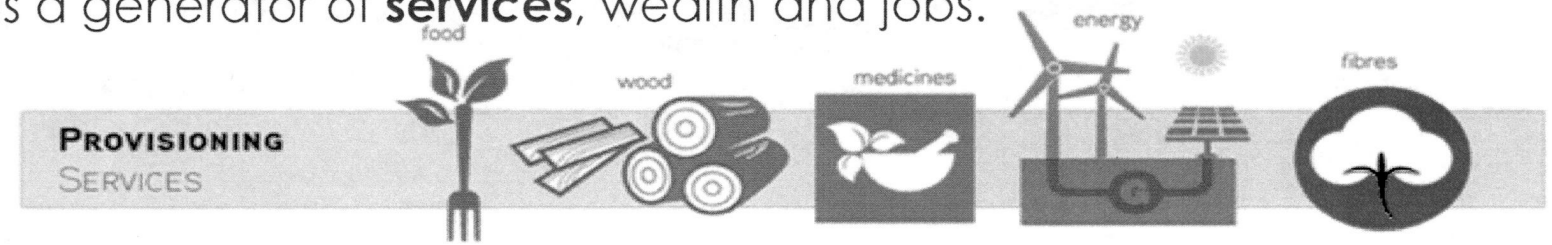
Ecosystem Diversity
is the variety of different ecosystems within a larger region. Ontario is home to a broad assortment of ecosystems, including prairies, forests and woodlands, wetlands and tundra.



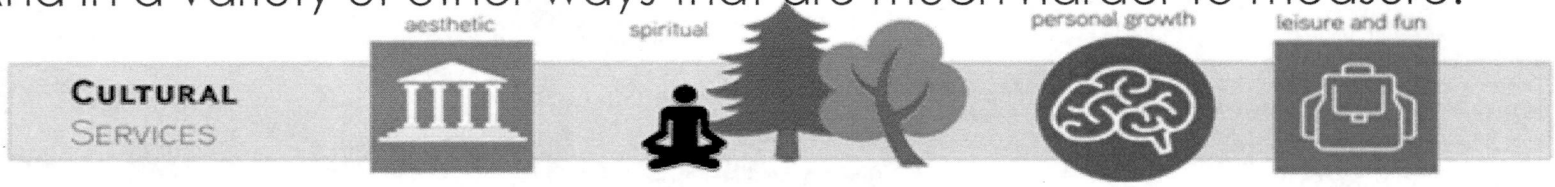
Genetic Diversity
Genes are the building blocks that create species. For example, genes determine your hair and eye colour. The genetic differences among individuals within a species are called genetic diversity. Species with greater genetic diversity can more early adapt to a changing environment over time.

What are Ecosystem Services?

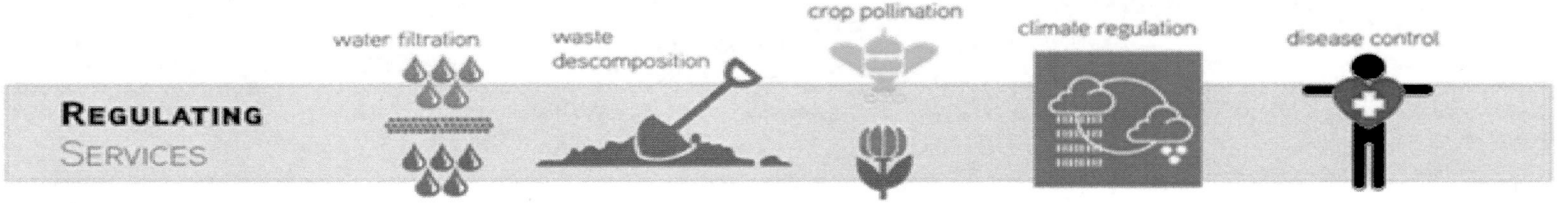
- Canadians value nature for the same reasons that "markets" do – as a generator of **services**, wealth and jobs.



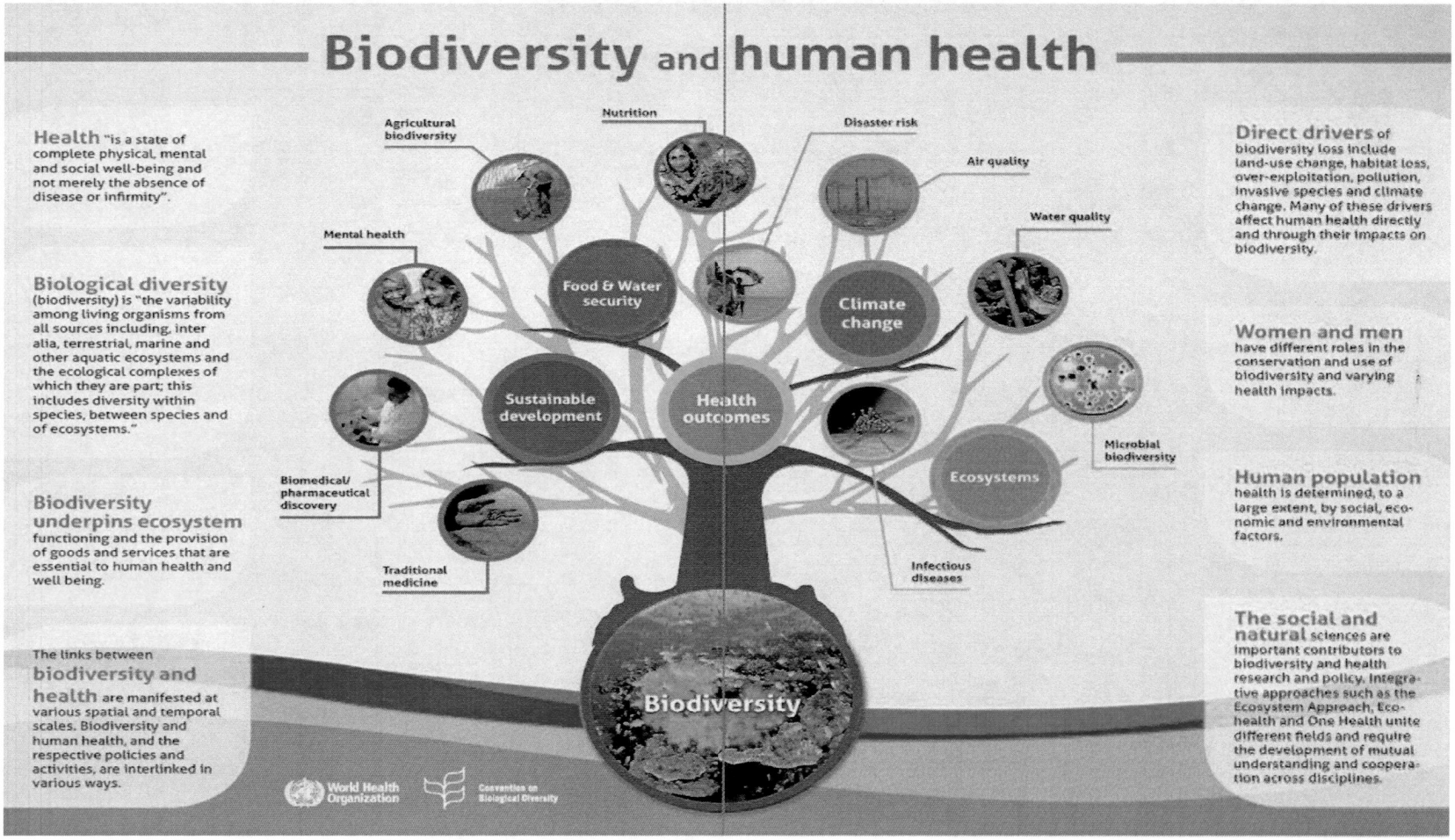
- And in a variety of other ways that are much harder to measure:



- But well-functioning ecosystems also generate additional services that are not always recognized owing to their complexity:

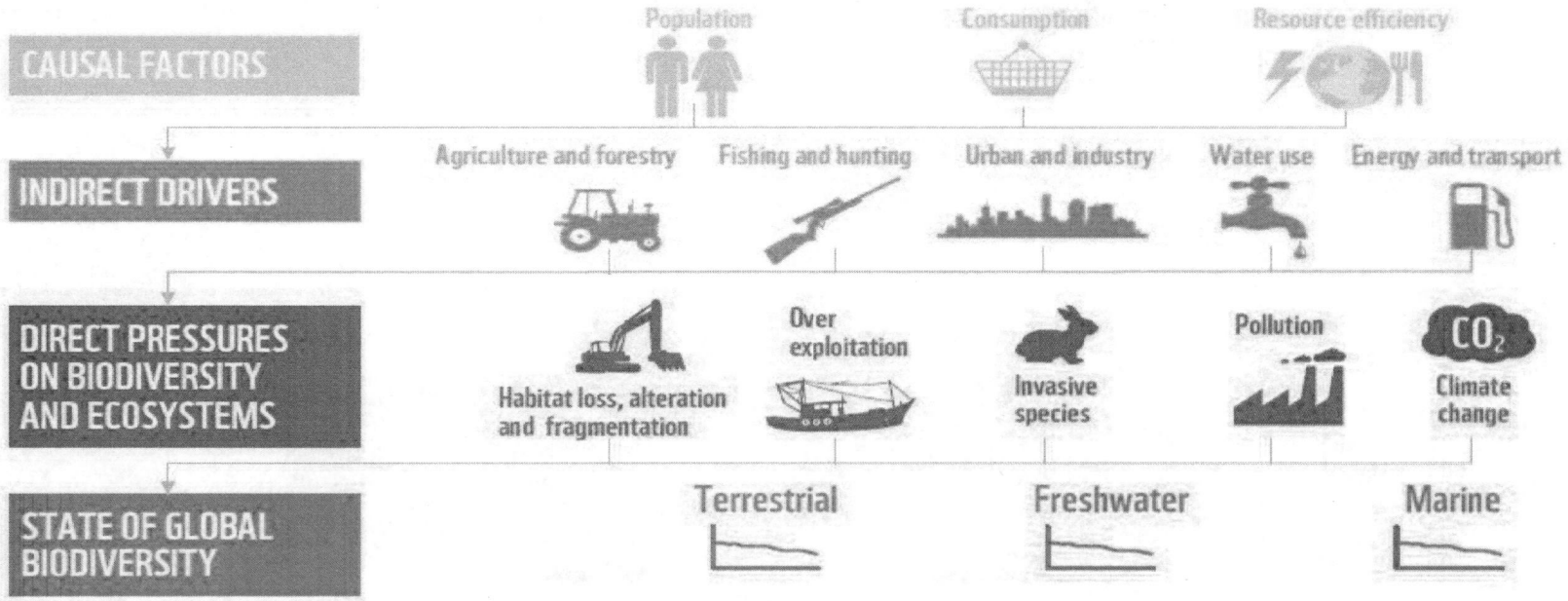


Nature's Benefits: Health



Further Diagnostique

The underlying causes of biodiversity decline are complex

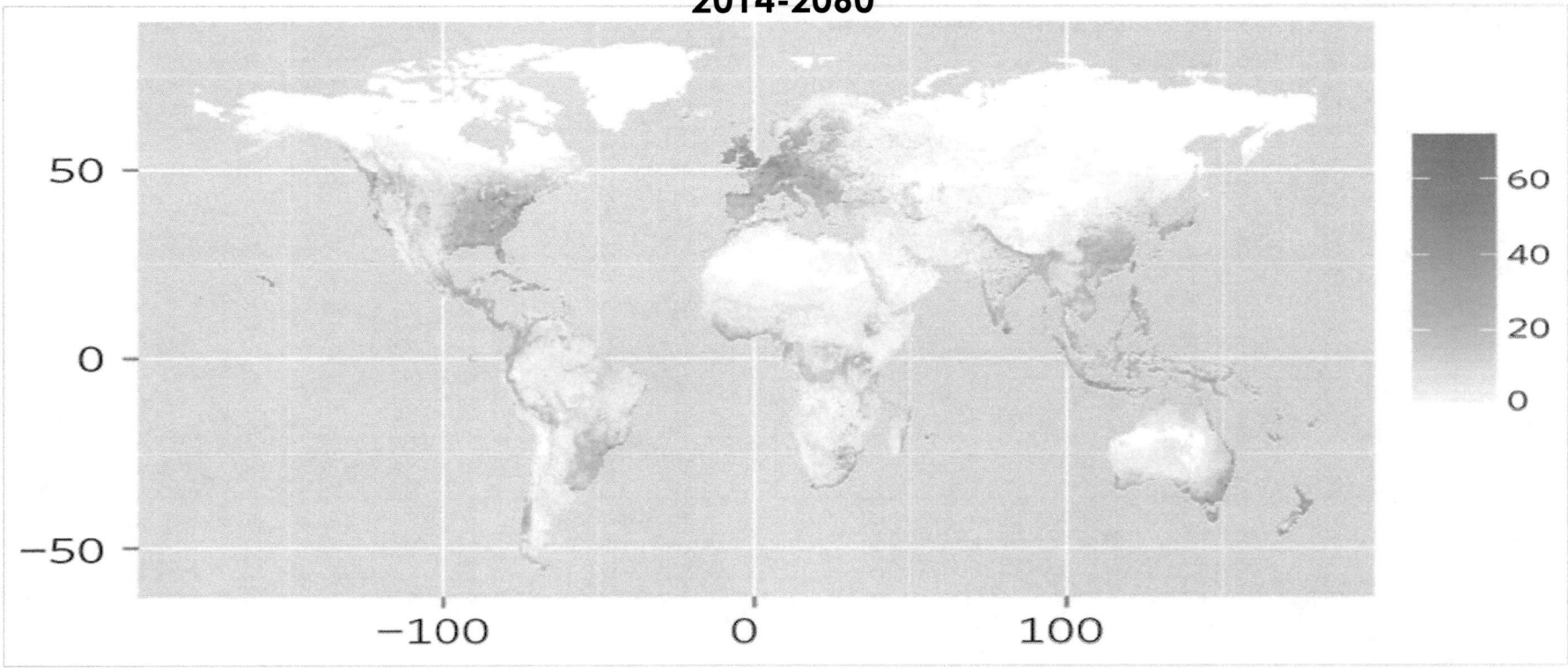


Natural Climate Solutions

- **All the ways we can deliver natural climate solutions**
- **Avoided habitat conversion:** Rising demand for food and other natural resources has seen the large-scale conversion of natural habitats such as forests, grasslands, scrublands and wetlands for agriculture and aquaculture. Infrastructure and urban development add further pressure. Habitat conversion releases carbon otherwise stored in plants and soils. It also diminishes the capacity of land to function as a carbon sink, as rich ecosystems are degraded or lost altogether.
- **Blue carbon:** 'Blue carbon' is stored or sequestered in the soil or biomass of coastal wetlands such as saltmarshes, seagrass meadows and mangrove forests, or is carbon released by the destruction of those ecosystems. These can store up to four times more carbon than terrestrial forests per unit area. Conserving and restoring these valuable environments can significantly improve carbon mitigation and localised resilience to the impacts of climate change, as well as securing people's livelihoods.
- **Indigenous leadership:** Indigenous peoples living traditional lifestyles commonly have a rich understanding of the environments. They are custodians of the lands across which they have hunted, gathered and farmed for generations. The contribution they can make in delivering sustainable land management practices for both protection and economic production benefit is considerable.

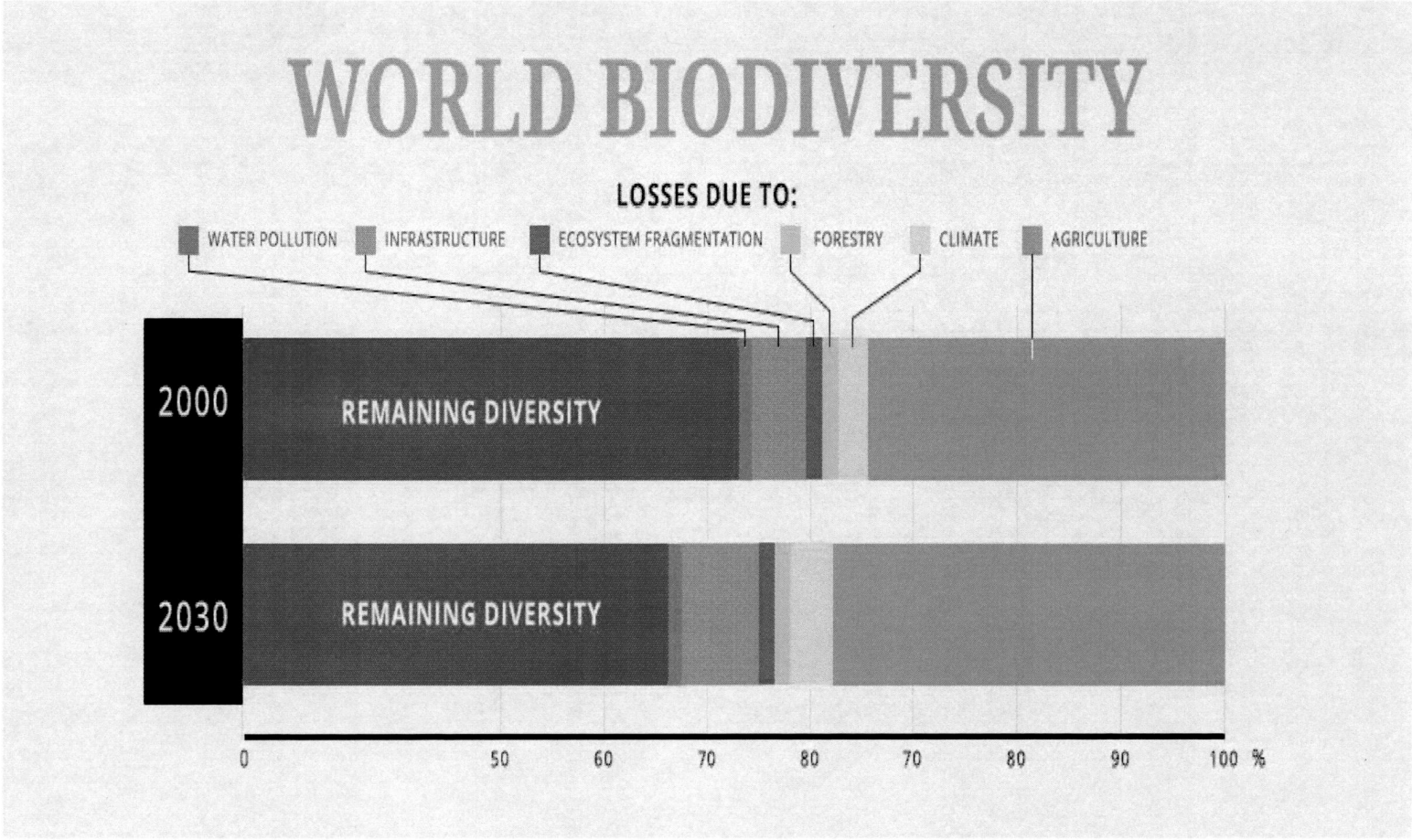
Trend: Climate Change and Invasive Species

Potential number of invasive alien species predicted to find suitable conditions in 2014-2060



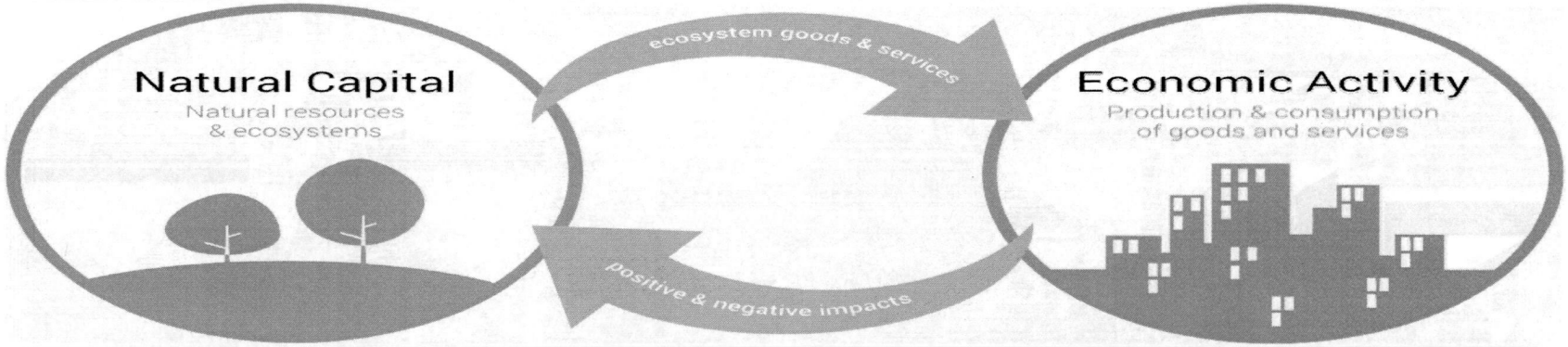
Source: Global Biodiversity Outlook 4

Biodiversity Future Trends



Trend: Decline in Natural Capital

Canada's market natural assets (minerals, fossil fuels, timber, agricultural land and built up land) – the traditional backbone of the country's wealth – declined by 17 per cent from 1980 to 2015 as a result of depletion of many of Canada's natural resources.



Canada's key ecosystems – forests, wetlands, grasslands and lakes/rivers –declined in physical extent and became increasing impacted by human development.

*Comprehensive Wealth in Canada 2018 Report

32

Further Current Policy Details

Canada's Biodiversity Outcomes Framework

What Conservation And Use Outcomes	Healthy and Diverse Ecosystems	Viable Populations of Species	Genetic Resources and Adaptive Potential	Sustainable Use of Biological Resources
Why Benefits For People	Clean air, water and soil and provision of ecological services essential for human well-being	Sustainable yield of food and fibre Cultural, aesthetic, spiritual and recreational values	New food varieties, pharma-ceuticals, bioenergy Increased production, and resistance to pests and disease	Healthy, prosperous communities, sustainable livelihoods, traditional lifestyles
How Management Outcomes	Assess	Research and information support planning and decision-making		
	Plan	Biodiversity outcomes integrated into land, water and resource management plans in a participatory manner		
	Do	Informed and enabled implementation		
	Track	Monitoring and reporting systems support continuous improvement		

Adopted by the Canadian Council of Resources Ministers in 2006.

Nature Legacy Investments

- Government of Canada invested $1.35 billion in Budget 2018 in the Nature Legacy. With these funds the federal government will support nature conservation and protection activities, in partnership with others. This includes:
  - conserving and protecting at least 17% of our land and freshwater
  - protecting and recovering species at risk and their habitats and
  - improving Canada's natural environment

Canada Nature Fund

- The Quick Start component of the Canada Nature Fund provided $15 million to 39 projects across the country.

- The Target 1 Challenge component of the Nature Fund includes up to $175 million over four years to create new protected and conserved areas, including Indigenous Protected and Conserved Areas.
  - The program received 239 Expressions of Interest for Target 1 Challenge, with requested funding over $1 billion.

Oceans Protection Plan

$1.5 Billion National Oceans Protection Plan

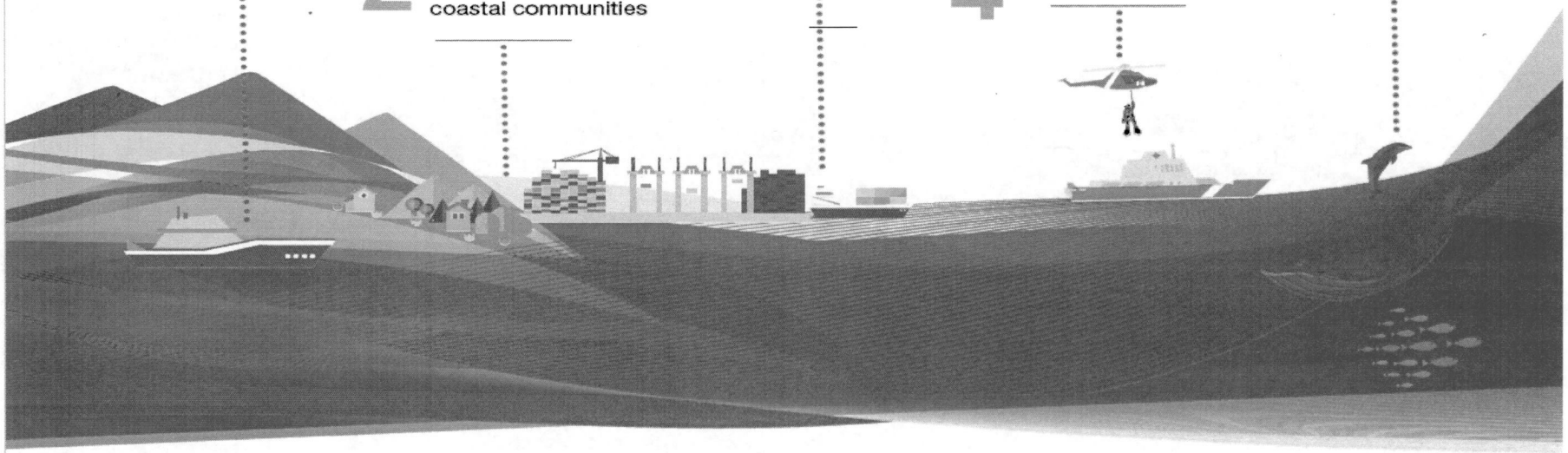
1 Supports safe and clean marine shipping

2 Builds partnerships with Indigenous and coastal communities

3 Increases economic opportunities for Canadians

4 Improves marine safety

5 Protects the marine environment



canada.ca/oceans-protection-plan

Canada

OPP: Current Status

- **Marine Safety**: Conducted review of the *Pilotage Act* and introduced legislative amendments to strengthen marine environmental protection and response.

- **Preservation & Restoration of Marine Ecosystems:** Funded over 30 projects to restore coastal aquatic habitats through the Coastal Restoration Fund and introduced the *Wrecked, Abandoned or Hazardous Vessels Act*.

- **Indigenous Partnerships:** Provided funding for four northern Indigenous Communities and established a collaborative oceans management governance structure in partnership with 14 Pacific North and Central Coast First Nations in British Columbia.

- **Stronger Evidence Base:** Supported oil spill research, funded several research projects to study the impacts of underwater noise, and funded the creation of the Multi-Partner Research Initiative to improve the understanding of alternate spill response measures.

Restoring public trust and predictability in environmental assessment and regulatory processes (2018)

- In February 2018, legislation tabled to establish better rules for the review of major projects and to better protect environment, fish and waterways
- The proposed changes include:
  - Maintaining one project, one review.
  - Undertaking more comprehensive impact assessments, and addressing cumulative impacts through, for e.g. regional impact assessments.
  - Making timely decisions.
  - Ensuring transparent, science-based decisions.
- Budget 2018 announced $1 billion over five years to:
  - support the proposed new impact assessment system and Canadian Energy Regulator;
  - increase scientific capacity in federal departments and agencies;
  - implement the changes required to protect water, fish and navigation; and
  - increase Indigenous and public participation.

Pan-Canadian Approach to SAR

- FPT priority species Confirmed species
  1. Boreal Caribou
  2. Southern Mountain Caribou
  3. Peary Caribou
  4. Barren-Ground Caribou
  5. Greater Sage Grouse (AB and SK)
  6. Wood Bison (AB, YU and NW)

- FPT draft template prepared – discussions ongoing to finalize
  1. Eastern Migratory Caribou (NL, Canada)

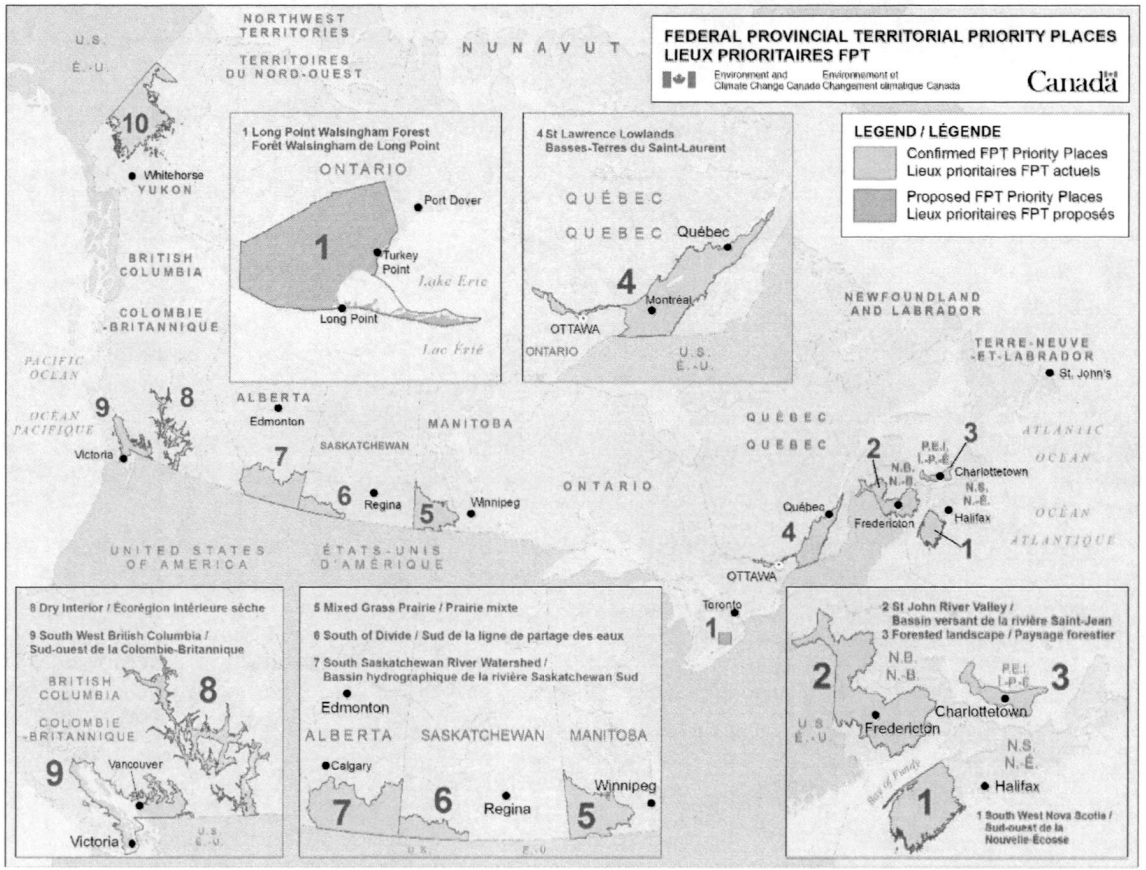
- Additional templates anticipated
  - ON

- Jurisdictions requiring more time and/or do not have suitable candidates
  - BC, QC, NB, NS and PEI

- FPT priority sectors and threats confirmed
  - Sectors
    1. Agriculture
    2. Forestry
    3. Urban development
  - Threats
    1. Invasive alien species
    2. Wildlife disease
    3. Illegal wildlife trade

Pan-Canadian Approach to SAR

Current & Proposed FPT Priority Places



Further Details: Policy Options

Transition advice emerges from the *diagnostique* and key **assumptions**...

- The "right balance" debate (conservation and competitiveness) will prevail, regardless of government
- All governments will acknowledge the integral role of **Indigenous Peoples** in conservation.
- Protecting nature is a **job for everyone** – not just the Minister(s) of the Environment:
  - Debate over roles and responsibilities; trade-offs; incentives; and empowering the appropriate actions for optimal results.

Pages 50 to / à 56

are withheld pursuant to sections

sont retenues en vertu des articles

21(1)(b), 21(1)(a)

of the Access to Information Act

de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information